



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.3
7 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE
SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON
ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
First session
7-18 February 1994
Agenda item 2

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Programme of work approved by the Committee at its 2nd meeting
on 7 February 1994

Week of 7 to 11 February

Monday, 7 February

a.m. and p.m.

Opening of the session

Item 1 Election of officers

Item 2 Adoption of the agenda and organization
of work

Item 3 Energy and sustainable development:

- (a) The linkages between energy and
development, environment, security
and finite resources
- (b) Issues concerning overall energy
development, with particular
emphasis on developing countries,
including the situation of oil and
natural gas
- (c) New and renewable sources of energy
- (d) Efficient utilization of energy
resources

Tuesday, 8 February

a.m. and p.m. Item 3 Continued

Wednesday, 9 February

a.m. and p.m. Item 3 Continued

Thursday, 10 February

a.m. Item 3 Continued

p.m. Item 4 Development of strategies for future
energy systems compatible with
sustainable development

1 p.m. Deadline for submission of draft
proposals under item 3

Friday, 11 February

a.m. Item 4 Continued

p.m. Item 5 Policies for the implementation of
energy systems compatible with
sustainable development

1 p.m. Deadline for submission of draft
proposals under item 4

Week of 14 to 18 February

Monday, 14 February

a.m. Item 5 Continued

p.m. Item 6 Coordination in energy and related
matters

1 p.m. Deadline for submission of draft
proposals under item 5

Tuesday, 15 February

a.m. Item 6 Continued

p.m. Item 7 Medium-term planning in the field of
development and utilization of new and
renewable sources of energy and energy
for development, and with respect to
sections of Agenda 21 relating to energy

Tuesday, 15 February (continued)

1 p.m.

Deadline for submission of draft
proposals under item 6

Wednesday, 16 February

a.m. and p.m.

Item 8

Other matters

Item 9

Provisional agenda for the second session
of the Committee

Action on any outstanding draft proposals

Thursday, 17 February

No meetings

Friday, 18 February

a.m. and p.m.

Item 10

Adoption of the report of the Committee
on its first session



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.4
14 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE
SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON
ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
First session
7-18 February 1994
Agenda items 3, 4 and 5

ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE ENERGY SYSTEMS COMPATIBLE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

POLICIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY SYSTEMS COMPATIBLE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria), Mr. José Lorenzo Bozzo (Uruguay),
Mr. Bernard Devin (France), Mr. Paul-Georg Gutermuth (Germany),
Mr. Wolfgang Hein (Austria), Mr. Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden),
Mr. Virgil Musatescu (Romania), Mr. Valeri Andreev Nikov
(Bulgaria), Mr. Giovanni Carlo Pinchera (Italy),
Mr. Zoilo Rodas Rodas (Paraguay), Mr. E. V. R. Sastry (India),
Mr. Mohamed M. Shawkat (Egypt), Mr. Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg
(Netherlands), Mr. Dmitri B. Volfberg (Russian Federation) and
Mr. Zhang Guocheng (China): draft resolution

Energy for sustainable development

The Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the main objectives expressed in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 1/ Agenda 21, 2/ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 3/ and the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, particularly the linkages between energy and the objectives agreed in those documents in the following four domains: development and socio-economic growth, environment, stability of market conditions conducive to economic growth, and natural resources,

Noting that development and socio-economic growth and population growth will require more energy services, which must be met in a sustainable way,

Noting further that in local, national, regional and global environmental issues, energy production, transformation, transportation, and utilization, account for a large fraction of the problem,

Noting that stable energy markets and reliable energy systems are vital for economic and social security and for the development of each member State,

Noting also the need to extend the lifetime of exhaustible resources to future generations and to restrict the use of resources to levels that can be sustained,

Stressing that energy issues, therefore, with respect to the four domains quoted above are of paramount importance in the quest for sustainable development in developing and industrialized countries,

Considering that present worldwide trends in the demand and supply of energy are not sustainable since they are not compatible with the objectives in the four domains identified above and that a new path of energy-system development must be identified and implemented,

Considering that the objective of the energy system is to supply energy services (for instance, illumination, cooked food, comfortable indoor climate, transportation, and refrigerated storage or, when the service is a product, a kilogram of steel) and that energy is a means to such ends, not an objective in itself, leading to the observation that the energy system encompasses the energy supply sector and all energy-using installations and devices,

1/ General Assembly resolution 45/199.

2/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. A/CONF.151/26), vol. I, chap. I, annex II.

3/ See A/AC.237/18, part II, Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

Observing further that, for developing a new energy path, the following exist:

- (a) More efficient use of energy and energy-intensive materials;
 - (b) Increased use of renewable sources of energy;
 - (c) More rational use of fossil fuels;
 - (d) Fuel substitution, from high-carbon to low-carbon or no-carbon fuels.
- Each of these options, of course, must be used in an efficient, environmentally sound, safe, economically viable, and socially acceptable manner. For each of these options, the crucial importance of capacity-building is noted. Together, the options, within the limitations indicated, provide a large potential for change,

1. Invites each member State to take appropriate steps to meet the objectives in the four domains noted above, by stimulating the use of the options listed above, and

(a) To adopt and implement an integrated national action programme for the development of and transition to an energy system compatible with the objectives in the four domains cited above;

(b) To establish targets for contributions of the different options to their supply of energy services, commensurate with the time-frames of feasibility. Such targets should be derived from the objectives above;

(c) To give appropriate institutions the mandate, responsibility, and means to promote national action programmes through, inter alia, education, training and information programmes, energy-environment planning and policy coordination, the development and application of incentives, and research, development, and demonstration;

(d) To remove permanent subsidies for conventional sources of energy. Temporary subsidies and other financial incentives, however, can be justified as a means to introduce new technologies in the market-place;

(e) To take steps to ensure that the costs and benefits (environmental, social etc.) are included in the market price;

(f) To substantially increase the level and the share of public funding of research, development and demonstration in the areas of efficient use of energy and renewable sources of energy;

(g) To support the demonstration of new technologies in the areas listed above;

(h) To support the creation of early markets, and market build-up, especially for technologies in the areas listed above;

(i) To restructure energy-sector expenditures so that first priority is given to energy technologies compatible with sustainable development;

(j) To allocate a rapidly increasing share of all aid funds from bilateral, multilateral and international agencies devoted to the energy sector in the coming years to technologies in the areas listed above, especially focused on more efficient use of energy and materials and renewable sources of energy. The same should apply to grants and loans from international development banks;

(k) To report to the United Nations on their national programmes of action for the options listed above, in order to facilitate an international dialogue;

2. Recommends specifically with respect to the first option, more efficient use of energy and energy-intensive materials:

(a) The use of regulatory measures - inter alia, technical performance standards - with respect to use of energy in the buildings sector, for vehicles, appliances, and other energy-using equipment;

(b) The creation of an incentive structure for utilities to apply integrated resource planning and demand side management;

(c) The creation of voluntary commitments and cooperation among industries to implement more energy-efficient technologies, systems and practices;

(d) That Governments use their convening ability to bring buyers of energy-using equipment together to express market demand for more energy-efficient equipment;

(e) The use of design competitions as an instrument to bring more energy-efficient technologies to the market-place;

(f) The creation of financial third-party financing mechanisms;

(g) The creation of a market-place for the competition between energy efficiency improvements and energy supply investments;

(h) That steps be taken to make use of secondary energy sources - for instance, waste heat from industrial processes;

(i) The stimulation of closing energy-intensive materials cycles - inter alia, recycling of materials and reuse of products;

(j) The stimulation of "cleaner technologies" that minimize the use of natural resources and waste generation;

(k) The build-up of an infrastructure for the collection of paper, metals etc.;

(l) The use of economic incentives, such as deposits to increase collection of recyclable materials in automobiles, packaging materials, office

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machinery, etc., the use of levies on the production of waste, and taxes on the use of natural resources;

3. Recommends specifically with respect to the second option, increased use of renewable sources of energy:

(a) That, in the post-United Nations Conference on Environment and Development era, when a clear distinction must be made between fossil fuels and renewable energy, the term "renewable sources of energy" be used in the United Nations system to refer to large and small-scale hydropower, biomass energy, solar energy, wind energy, ocean energy, urban and rural organic waste, and geothermal energy, instead of the term "new and renewable sources of energy", which was defined in the Nairobi Programme of Action to include tar sands, oil shale and peat;

(b) That detailed measurements and evaluations of hydro, wind, solar, and geothermal energy resources, as well as evaluations of organic waste and land resource evaluations for biomass plantations, be carried out in all countries;

(c) The acceleration of the development and diffusion of modular renewable energy technologies through research, development, and market expansion;

(d) The creation of regional centres of excellence for renewable energy technologies, to provide training, technology support, and resource data appropriate to regional needs;

(e) That steps be taken to ensure that the share of public energy investments devoted to promoting research, development, demonstrations and training related to renewable energy sources is commensurate with their potential to meet national energy needs and global responsibilities;

(f) That steps be taken to promote the implementation of bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation, such as joint ventures, between industrialized and developing countries;

(g) That steps be taken to collect, review and publicize success stories involving renewable energy, to give realistic examples of what has been done and what is possible;

4. Recommends specifically with respect to the third option, improved use of fossil fuels:

(a) The introduction and improvement of cleaner coal technologies, including technologies to use waste products;

(b) The investigation and (if viable) the demonstration of options for the decarbonization of fossil fuels and flue gases, especially CO₂ sequestering and deposition, in the power and process industries;

(c) The improvement of the efficiency in fossil fuel conversion and use;

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5. Recommends specifically with respect to the fourth option, fuel substitution, from high-carbon to low-carbon or no-carbon fuels:

(a) The creation of a reliable infrastructure and expanded exploration for the expanded use of natural gas;

(b) The development and strengthening of an institutional framework for international cooperation in major energy markets, within the framework for and objectives of sustainable development;

(c) Stimulation of the production of methanol and hydrogen for use in the transportation sector;

(d) Stimulation of substitutes for fuelwood;

(e) That, for a revival of the nuclear option, the need for development of inherently safe nuclear reactors (reactors that cannot melt or explode), proliferation-proof nuclear fuel cycles, and safe nuclear waste handling and deposition, including the transmutation of long-lived isotopes, be recognized;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt all the necessary ways and means to promote the development of a world energy system compatible with sustainable development, including the following initiatives:

(a) Promote and support policy planning, inter alia, by organizing dialogues between member States and upon the request of a member State, based on national action programmes and national reports;

(b) Promote rapid and effective transfer of environmentally sound technologies, especially energy-efficient technologies and technologies for the utilization of renewable sources of energy among countries, on favourable and concessional terms to developing countries. Action should be taken to adapt currently available technologies to local conditions, to promote the build-up of the endogenous expertise and infrastructure needed to enable the implementation of renewable energy programmes, and to promote local production of technologies in order to enhance national self-reliance;

(c) Prepare and disseminate studies on new technological developments, techniques and strategies for identifying, locating and evaluating new and renewable energy sources;

(d) Increase capacity-building efforts, particularly in developing countries, to ensure increased development and implementation of renewable energy programmes;

(e) Coordinate international activities aimed at promoting the utilization of renewable energy sources;

(f) Promote research, development, and demonstration programmes in developing countries, especially for technologies that utilize energy more efficiently, and the use of renewable energy sources;

(g) Coordinate the exchange of information and experience on research, development and applications of renewable energy technologies;

(h) Gather statistics from individual countries on renewable energy sources and perform evaluations of their applications;

(i) Implement the proposal by the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (the Castel Gandolfo Group) to establish a global network of international research centres of excellence in the field of renewable energy sources;

7. Recommends that the Secretary-General study how the need for a strong international institution to carry out the tasks identified above can be addressed or how appropriate institutional arrangements can be made;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare an annual, comprehensive report on worldwide progress in implementation of the present resolution.



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.4/Rev.1
16 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE
SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON
ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

First session
7-18 February 1994
Agenda items 3, 4 and 5

ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE ENERGY SYSTEMS
COMPATIBLE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

POLICIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY SYSTEMS
COMPATIBLE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden): draft resolution

Energy for sustainable development

The Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the objectives expressed in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 1/ Agenda 21, 2/ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 3/ and the 1979

1/ General Assembly resolution 45/199, annex.

2/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), resolution, annex II.

3/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1, annex I.

Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, particularly the linkages between energy and the objectives agreed in those documents in the following four domains: development and socio-economic growth, environment, stability of market conditions conducive to economic growth, and natural resources,

Noting that development and socio-economic growth and population growth will require more energy services, a requirement which must be met in a sustainable way,

Noting also that in local, national, regional and global man-made environmental issues, present energy production, conversion and utilization account for a large fraction of environmental concerns,

Nothing further that stable energy markets and reliable energy systems are vital for economic and social security and for the development of each member State,

Nothing further the need to extend the lifetime of exhaustible energy resources to future generations and to use natural resources in a sustainable way,

Stressing that energy issues, therefore, with respect to the four domains mentioned above, are of paramount importance in the quest for sustainable development in developing and industrialized countries,

Considering that present global trends in energy demand and supply are not sustainable since they are not compatible with the objectives in those four domains, and that a new path of energy development must be identified and implemented,

Noting with concern that, on the eve of the twenty-first century, 2.5 billion people in the developing countries still have no access to commercial energy supplies and electricity,

Considering that the objective of the energy system is to supply energy services, and that energy is a means to such ends, not an objective in itself, leading to the observation that the energy system encompasses the energy supply sector and all energy-using installations and devices,

Noting that full consideration should be given to the situation of countries that are highly dependent on income generated from the export and/or consumption, and/or the use, of fossil fuels, from which countries have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives,

Observing that options for developing a new energy path exist through:

- (a) More efficient use of energy and energy-intensive materials;
- (b) Increased use of renewable sources of energy;
- (c) More efficient production and use of fossil fuels;

(d) Fuel substitution, from high-carbon- to low-carbon- or no-carbon-based fuels, and that these options, when used in an environmentally sound and safe, economically viable and socially acceptable manner, provide a large potential for change;

1. Invites each Member State to take appropriate steps to meet the objectives in the four domains noted above by stimulating the use of the above-mentioned options, and:

(a) To adopt and implement an integrated national action programme for the development of and transition to an energy system compatible with the objectives in the four domains;

(b) To establish targets derived from the above objectives for the contributions of the different options to the supply of energy services, for different points of time in the future;

(c) To restructure energy-sector expenditures so that priority is given to energy technologies compatible with sustainable development;

(d) To give appropriate institutions to mandate, responsibility and means to promote national action programmes through, *inter alia*, education, training and information programmes, energy-environment planning and policy coordination, the development and application of incentives, and research, development and demonstration;

(e) To gradually remove direct and indirect permanent subsidies for conventional sources of energy. If social or other considerations do not permit the complete removal of such subsidies, the new environmentally safe and sound technologies should receive corresponding financial support;

(f) To take steps to ensure that the external costs (environmental and social, among others) are reflected in the decision-making processes;

(g) To substantially increase the level and the share of public funding of research, development and demonstration in the areas of efficient use of energy and materials and renewable sources of energy;

(h) To support the creation of early markets, and market development for technologies in the two areas of efficient use of energy and materials, and renewable sources of energy;

(i) To allocate a rapidly increasing share of all aid funds from bilateral, multilateral and international agencies devoted to the energy sector in the coming years to technologies in the areas listed above, and especially focused on more efficient use of energy and materials and renewable sources of energy. The same should apply to grants and loans from international development banks;

(j) To ensure that the necessary capacity-building takes place;

(k) To keep the United Nations informed on their national programmes of action for the options listed above, in order to facilitate an international dialogue and cooperation;

2. Recommends, specifically with respect to the first option, namely more efficient use of energy and energy-intensive materials:

(a) The use of regulatory measures, inter alia, technical performance standards, with respect to use of energy in the buildings sector, for vehicles, appliances - and other energy-using equipment;

(b) The creation of an incentive structure for utilities to apply integrated resource planning and demand-side management;

(c) The creation of voluntary commitments and cooperation among industries to implement more energy-efficient technologies, systems and practices;

(d) The use by Governments of their convening ability to bring buyers of energy-using equipment together to express market demand for more energy-efficient equipment;

(e) The use of design competitions as an instrument to bring more energy-efficient technologies to the market-place;

(f) The creation of third-party financing mechanisms;

(g) The creation of an institutional setting for the competition between energy efficiency improvements and energy supply investments;

(h) That steps be taken to stimulate the use of often-wasted energy, for instance, waste heat from industrial processes;

(i) The stimulation of closing energy-intensive materials cycles - inter alia, the reuse of products and recycling of materials and the build-up of a physical infrastructure for the collection of those materials;

(j) The stimulation of technologies that minimize the use of natural resources and the generation of waste;

(k) The use of economic incentives, such as deposits to increase the collection of recyclable materials in automobiles, packaging materials, office machinery and the like, and the use of levies on the production of waste;

3. Recommends specifically with respect to the second option, increased use of renewable sources of energy:

(a) That a detailed investigation, mapping and assessment be carried out of hydro, wind, solar and geothermal energy resources, as well as evaluations of organic waste and land resource evaluations for biomass plantations in all countries;

(b) The acceleration of the development and diffusion of modular renewable energy technologies through research, development, demonstration and market expansion;

(c) Support for the up-grade or creation, on the basis of national and regional initiatives, of centres of excellence for technologies, to provide training, technology support and resource data appropriate to regional needs;

(d) Stimulation of substitutes for unsustainable use of fuelwood;

(e) That steps be taken to ensure that the share of public energy investments devoted to promoting research, development, demonstrations and training related to renewable energy sources is commensurate with their potential to meet national energy needs and global responsibilities;

(f) That steps be taken to promote the implementation of bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation, such as joint ventures;

(g) That steps be taken to collect, review and publicize success stories involving renewable energy to provide realistic examples of what has been done and what is possible;

(h) That non-governmental organizations, United Nations specialized agencies and United Nations Member States recognize with interest the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Association of Solar Energy (EUROSOLAR), the International Solar Energy Society and the Commission of the European Communities for the World Solar Summit process;

4. Recommends specifically with respect to the third option, more efficient use of fossil fuels:

(a) The improvement of efficiency in fossil fuel conversion and use through, inter alia, increased use of co-generation and combined cycle technology;

(b) The introduction and improvement of cleaner coal technologies, including technologies to use waste products;

(c) The development and introduction of options for the decarbonization of fossil fuels and flue gases, especially CO₂, sequestering and deposition in the power and process industries;

5. Recommends specifically with respect to the fourth option, fuel substitution, especially from high-carbon- to low-carbon- or no-carbon-based fuels:

(a) The creation of a reliable infrastructure for the exploration and expanded use of natural gas;

(b) The development and strengthening of an institutional framework for international cooperation in major energy markets, within the framework for and objectives of sustainable development;

(c) Stimulation of the use of methanol and hydrogen first produced from natural gas and later from biomass, especially for use in fuel cells in the transportation sector;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to adopt all the necessary ways and means to promote the development of a world energy system compatible with sustainable development, including the following initiatives:

(a) Promoting and supporting policy planning, inter alia, by organizing dialogues between interested Member States and upon the request of a Member State, based on national action programmes and national reports (see operative paragraph 1 (k) above);

(b) Promoting rapid and effective transfer of energy- and materials-efficient technologies and renewable energy technologies among countries, and on favourable and concessional terms to developing countries;

(c) Implementation of energy- and materials-efficient technologies and renewable energy technologies, and promotion of local production of technologies in order to enhance national self-reliance;

(d) Preparing and disseminating studies on new technological developments;

(e) Increasing capacity-building efforts, particularly in developing countries;

(f) Strengthening present efforts with respect to data banks on the experience gained from projects within the United Nations system in the field of renewable sources of energy and efficient use of energy and materials;

(g) Making efforts to extend statistics gathered to cover all the renewable sources of energy;

(h) Stimulating the implementation of the proposal by the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (the Castel Gandolfo Group) to establish a global network of international centres of excellence in the field of renewable energy sources;

(i) Organizing and carrying out an urgent international effort, drawing on all appropriate sources of funding and other assistance, to bring energy and electricity to populations in interested countries which have no access thereto;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial comprehensive report on world-wide progress in the implementation of the present resolution.



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.4/Rev.1/Add.1
17 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES
OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
First session
7-18 February 1994
Agenda items 6 and 7

COORDINATION IN ENERGY AND RELATED MATTERS

MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT AND
UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY
AND ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT, AND WITH RESPECT TO
SECTIONS OF AGENDA 21 RELATING TO ENERGY

Mr. Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden): draft resolution

Energy for sustainable development

Addendum

8. Recommends with respect to coordination in the field of energy that the Secretary-General:

(a) Coordinate the exchange of information and experience on research, development and applications of renewable energy technologies;

(b) Improve the exchange of information on energy activities within the United Nations system;

(c) Promote joint activities at the implementation stage of energy programmes within the United Nations system;

(d) Improve the coordination of energy programmes within the United Nations system at the stage of programme budget formulation;

(e) Implement the recommendations made above by means of the Secretariat and through the Administrative Committee on Coordination machinery;

(f) Make full use of the regional commissions in these coordination efforts;

(g) Strengthen the Secretariat to improve coordination of energy activities within the United Nations system;

(h) Study in-depth ways and means of strengthening institutional arrangements, within the United Nations system, including the possible establishment of a dedicated institution, to significantly advance energy for sustainable development;

(i) Promote the extension of coordination of energy activities to bodies outside the United Nations system;

(j) Improve the coordination of energy activities among regional commissions and with third parties, and cooperation between the regional commissions, such as in the Global Energy Efficiency 21 project;

9. Recommends with respect to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 that the Secretary-General and the United Nations system:

(a) Revise and strengthen all United Nations energy programmes according to the comments, ideas and recommendations of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, and as described in the present resolution;

(b) Work towards a coherent plan on all energy activities within the United Nations system;

(c) Include information on all energy activities within the United Nations system in the energy chapter of the medium-term plan;

10. Invites the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change at its first session to consider the recommendations of the present resolution with a view to promoting national and international cooperative action for the implementation of the relevant recommendations.

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6 (j) Taking steps to monitor the follow-up of demonstration projects;



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.5
16 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES
OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
First session
7-18 February 1994
Agenda item 10

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ITS FIRST SESSION

Draft report

Rapporteur: Mr. Virgil MUSATESCU (Romania)

Chapter

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 18 February 1994. The Committee held __ meetings (1st to __) and a number of informal meetings.
2. The session was opened by the Temporary Chairman, the Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

B. Attendance

3. The following experts of the Committee attended the session:
Mr. Mohammad Al-Ramadhan, Mr. Messaoud Boumaour, Mr. José Lorenzo Bozzo,
Mr. Bernard Devin, Mr. Paul-Georg Gutermuth, Mr. Wolfgang Hein,
Mr. Thomas B. Johansson, Mr. Virgil Musatescu, Mr. Valeri Andreev Nikov,
Mr. Giovanni Carlo Pinchera, Mr. Zoilo Rodas Rodas, Mr. E. V. R. Sastry,
Mr. Mohamed M. Shawkat, Mr. Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg, Mr. Dmitry B. Volfberg,
Mr. Zhang Guocheng.

4. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented: Cuba, Egypt, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Lithuania, Panama, Slovakia, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine.

5. The following bodies were represented: Economic Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations University, International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

6. The following organizations of the United Nations system were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency.

7. The Holy See, a non-member State maintaining a permanent observer mission at Headquarters, was represented.

8. The following intergovernmental organization was represented by an observer: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

9. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Organization for Standardization. The World Resource Institute, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, category II, was represented.

C. Election of officers

10. At the 1st meeting, on 7 February, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. Mohamed M. Shawkat (Egypt)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden)
Mr. Zhang Guocheng (China)

11. At the 4th meeting, on 9 February, the Committee elected, by acclamation, Mr. Zoilo Rodas Rodas (Paraguay) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Virgil Musatescu (Romania) as Rapporteur.

D. Agenda

12. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda for the session, as contained in document E/C.13/1994/1 and Corr.1, and revised orally. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

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3. Energy and sustainable development:
 - (a) The linkages between energy and development, environment, security and finite resources;
 - (b) Issues concerning overall energy development, with particular emphasis on developing countries, including the situation of oil and natural gas;
 - (c) New and renewable sources of energy;
 - (d) Efficient utilization of energy resources.
4. Development of strategies for future energy systems compatible with sustainable development.
5. Policies for the implementation of energy systems compatible with sustainable development.
6. Coordination in energy and related matters.
7. Medium-term planning in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy and energy for development, and with respect to sections of Agenda 21 relating to energy.
8. Other matters.
9. Provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its first session.



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.6
17 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE
SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON
ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

First session
7-18 February 1994
Agenda item 8

OTHER MATTERS

Mr. Mohammad Al-Ramadhan (Kuwait), Mr. Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria),
Mr. José Lorenzo Bozzo (Uruguay), Mr. Bernard Devin (France),
Mr. Paul-Georg Gutermuth (Germany), Mr. Wolfgang Hein (Austria),
Mr. Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden), Mr. Virgil Musatescu (Romania),
Mr. Valeri Andreev Nikov (Bulgaria), Mr. Giovanni Carlo Pinchera,
(Italy), Mr. Zoilo Rodas Rodas (Paraguay), Mr. E. V. Sastry (India),
Mr. Mohamed M. Shawkat (Egypt), Mr. Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg
(Netherlands), Mr. Dmitri B. Volfberg (Russian Federation) and
Mr. Zhang Guocheng (China): draft decision

Holding a session of the Committee on New and Renewable
Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development in 1995

1. The Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Committee hold a session in February/March 1995 for 10 days in order to provide advice on energy for rural development to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its third session, as provided for in Agenda 21. 1/

1/ United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and Corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

2. The Committee proposed the following items for consideration at that session:

- (a) Energy for rural development;
- (b) Biomass for energy;
- (c) Energy coordination.



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/C.13/1994/L.7
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PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

Draft provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Energy and sustainable development:
 - (a) Development and efficient use of energy resources;
 - (b) Progress made in the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy;
 - (c) Development and transfer of environmentally sound energy technologies;
 - (d) Energy financing;
 - (e) Coordination in energy.
4. Medium-term planning in energy.
5. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee.
6. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its second session.
